SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

JUNE 12, 1876.

POLITICAL.

EUROPEAN.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of 28th May learns from the *Lucknow Times*:—"The Czar has decreed that all his naval officers must study the English language, and pass an examination in it. In future no one will be admitted into his navy who cannot read and write English."

The *Benares Akhbár* of 13th January writes:—"It is said that Russia is making daily advances, and that she has conquered numerous countries. The English are consequently very anxious about this, and we hope that as the Duke of Edinburgh is married to the Czar's daughter, there will be peace between both nations, but we doubt it. Although England has given Russia a few tracts in Turkey, we must only look upon it as a piece of treachery. Although this transaction has nothing to do with Central Asia, still we cannot be unconcerned at it. The government of a country is a very difficult task. Russia flatters herself with the prospect of acquiring a portion of Turkey and the whole of Egypt, but when she remembers the Crimea she will prepare for war with

England. Prussia, who is so friendly with Russia, will, some day or other, prevent any one fighting against us."

The *Malwa Akhbár* of 31st May writes :—"A great disturbance has broken out in Belgrade, in consequence of which the Turks are in a sad plight."

The *Muir Gazette* of 4th June says :—A correspondent of the *Englishman* has published strange things. Our readers might remember that not long ago it was rumoured the Czar had a slight cerebral affection on account of which he proposed abdicating. This correspondent says,—"The Czar is greatly troubled in mind, and does not know what to do about his country, as his son and certain young noblemen are desirous of breaking the treaty with England and carrying on war in Europe. But the Czar, who is an upright man, does not wish to see his treaty broken, and the result is, that his son and he have ceased to speak to each other. The former is now so much in dread of his life that he always has a loaded pistol under his pillow. He one day shot a person dead by mistake."

GENERAL.

The *Vakíl-i-Hindustán* of 27th May says :—"The averred principle of British Government is to rule India for the people's good, and English ministers maintain that both Europeans and natives are alike in the eyes of Her Majesty. But we regret that the first condition is still unfulfilled, and the second has not been proved yet. We admit that natives are timid and unambitious, and not so enterprising as Englishmen, still all natives are not so, nor are all Englishmen clever and enlightened. Englishmen of high standing in this country consider themselves religiously bound to support their own countrymen to the utter exclusion of the welfare of the people, for the confidence placed in a private soldier will never be reposed in the greatest nawáb or rájá. Is this justice, and are we in the same condition as that in which we were a thousand years ago? Are not there thousands of

natives fit to take up the duties of High Court Judges, Commissioners, and Collectors? But English officials consider national sympathy to be above everything in this world.

"Perhaps there is not a greater defect in the administration of India than this, and if Her Majesty or Parliament exert themselves to expel this dire calamity, not only will it be a historical event, but the people will have ease, and Government will be strengthened."

The *Albert Gazette* of 11th February says:—"Prince Sikandar Beg, a relative of the Amír of Cabul, who is now in London, and who was formerly in the service of Russia, uttered these unpropitious words at the meeting of the East Indian Association, *viz.*, 'any one who has served in the Russian army, and knows what it is, believes that Russia will advance upon India sooner or later.' England ought to try and prevent Russian progress, otherwise when the Russians enter Afghanistan, India will at once be lost. Although what Sikandar Beg says may be true about Russia's coming into India, still the idea of India being lost on her entering Afghanistan is erroneous. Reflecting upon the ideas of natives, we fully believe that they do not prefer any government to that of England, on account of the independence, peace, and justice which they enjoy. Probably, if any such thing happens, the Muhammadans, inspired with religious fervour, will come forward to protect their country and maintain peace. To act in anticipation is wise, and it would be well for the British Government to appoint an agent to the frontier of India, and place no reliance upon Cabul; in fact, it is necessary to have an agent at Cabul."

NATIVE STATES.

The *Panjáb-i-Akhbár* of 27th May says:—"Abdul Rahím Khán, a Rohilla of Maroth, ordered Hindu barbers to wash Mussalmans' plates, but they refused. He then assembled all the Muhammadans in a mosque, on hearing which all the Hindu barbers decamped from the village. Gulráj Ji, the

relief of Marothi, has submitted a report, supported by the leaders of his religion, and the Khán has been busy searching out some religious pretexts to justify his actions."

The *Nasír-ul-Akhbár* of 1st June says sarcastically :—"If the Order of the Star of India were conferred on Rao Rája Moti Singh of Jodhpur it would be very suitable, because he never pays his servants their salaries, &c., and is complained against by both great and small throughout the country."

The *Social Science Congress Gazette* of 26th May says :—"Two Thákurs of Rupgarh in Jaipur have petitioned the Bara Sahib for justice to be done them, failing which they threaten to plunder the train, &c. A reward of Rs. 100 has been offered for their apprehension."

The *Lytton Gazette* of 28th May says, alluding to the accident with which Sir Salar Jang has recently met :—"May God preserve him, because if anything happened to him the State of Haidarabad would be nowhere!"

The *Oudh Akhbár* of 2nd June says :—"We say 'bravo' to Sir Salar Jang's fortitude, because he did not look upon his accident as one of evil omen and return to India. Had it been another ruler, he would have returned home direct. This point proves Sir Salar Jang's determination. May God grant his request, and bring him back in safety!"

The *Matla Núr* of 30th May says :—"A week ago eight respectable men and two women put up in the sarai at Kishangarh, where they left their baggage, and went out for a walk in the streets. The kotwáli men came upon them suddenly, and after asking them where they were staying, took them and the two women off to the kotwál, who tied every one of them up to trees and flogged them most cruelly. He forced them to say they were thieves, and then put them all in irons. The Máhárája, however, knows nothing about this."

The *Vrit Dhára* of 22nd May says :—"The affairs of the Baroda State are in the hands of Sir T. Madho Rao and the English, but we now hear some very discreditable accounts of the Minister's administration. In the '*Suryodaya*' a great deal has been said of his indolence, and we complain about two matters, *viz.*, the destruction of the artillery and that of the city wall."

The *Ashráf-ul-Akhbár* of 1st June says :—"As the Gwalior Darbár has doubled and trebled the land rent, numbers of unfortunate cultivators have forsaken their homes, and others are doing so now. The remaining ones have taken to plundering and assaulting, insomuch that they attack people just outside the city; in the event of refusal on any one's part to give up his property they cut off his nose."

The *Sayád-ul-Akhbár* of 1st June hears :—"The Nawáb of Kotah has proclaimed that all people desirous of entering his army in future will be required to furnish security for a year."

The *Vakil Hindustán* of 3rd June writes :—"In consequence of the lax manner in which the Resident of Kashmír and the Superintendent of Kapurthála are performing their duties, the Panjáb Government ought to be petitioned to give them plenary powers within those states, in order that they might protect their subjects from countless wrongs and oppressions. The people of these states are, as it were, without a God, for there is none to do them good—no one to ease their anguish of mind. What a great pity that our native contemporaries should think of European officers only with feelings of hatred. They do not know before the struggle for Oudh what dense darkness was spread over the country! Had Colonel Sleeman not travelled from village to village, he would never have learned anything. If, therefore, our Resident and Superintendent of Kashmír and Kapurthála do not visit all their villages, they will never know the wants of their uncomplaining subjects, and consequently never be of any use whatever in the states."

The *Khair Khwáh Hindustán* of 3rd June writes regarding Kapurthála:—"We hear that the Commissioner of Juláundhar, acting under the orders of the Panjáb Government, has released Mían Gholám Jeláni, but he is not to enter the state until further orders. We regret exceedingly that the decision in his case has been altogether contrary to the facts; and if these are the orders of Government, they certainly deserve to be criticised. We do not hesitate in saying that they are very injudicious, and only regret that they have been passed, or we would assuredly have remonstrated in an outspoken article. To interfere now would be futile, so we must stop short, and be content with the unhappy decision of Government that passed orders regardless of justice.

"But regarding 'further orders,' we give our honest opinion that to allow the Mían to interfere with the affairs of the state now would be to attach a stigma to native states in general."

The *Adíb Alám* of 2nd June reports regarding the *fracas* at Gondah in Jaipur:—"A regiment of infantry and two guns have been sent in pursuit of the seditious persons."

The *Mufid Am* of 1st June says:—"It would be advisable for the agent to take entire charge of all the schools in Tonk, because the prince considers these institutions wholly profitless. When anything regarding schools is mentioned, he wishes to know what necessity there is for peons, why the schools want matting, what use books will be put to. The expenses can be reckoned on one's fingers. The headmaster holds honourary employment in the school, eking out a living by writing English letters for people."

The *Dabdába Sikandári* of 5th June reports:—"A commission is about to assemble at Gwalior to consider the reasons that led to the capture of the person who was declared to be the Nána, and who was released, notwithstanding the

numerous proofs he afforded us to his identity with the Nána."

The *Lytton Gazette* of 7th June, commenting on the outlay at a feast of Rs. 1,500 in sweetmeats alone, by a petty officer in the Joudhpur State, says:—"We now firmly believe that the 24 lakhs of rupees which the Máharája borrowed from Government will be expended in feasting his friends."

CABUL AND CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Albert Gazette* of 26th May says:—"Our correspondent tells us that owing to the plunder of some caravans along the Cábul and Pesháwar road the Amír has fined each of the tribes—Moroha Kheyl and Muhammad Kheyl—Rs. 500, which sums, when realized, will be given by the Amír to the merchants who were robbed."

The *Dabdába Sikanddri* of 29th May says:—"We learn from a reliable source that a very great battle has just been fought between Tashkhand and Russia, in which numbers have been killed, a great many of the latter having been taken prisoners. All these Russians were brought into Marghalan, where they were murdered, so that revenge was taken as brave men would take it! Alas! that all those warriors in Central Asia are not of one accord, or they would give the Russian tyrants iron gram to eat (*viz.*, press them so closely), so that when they began to fly they would not know their road home to Russia."

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of 31st May writes:—"The Amír asked the Akhúnd of Swat to send his son Mían Gúl to Cábul, as he wished to consult with him, but the Akhúnd sent word that he could not comply with his request, as he was aware that his son had asked the Amír's advice in a certain matter."

The *Anwár-ul-Akhbár* of 10th January says:—"The Amír of Cábul has sent a very stern reply to the Russians, to the effect that he would not permit them to march into India

through his country, nor allow Maimana to fall into the hands of Sirdar Abdul Rahmán. On hearing this, the Russians felt very indignant, and ordered three divisions to get ready by the end of November for war with Cábul. It is said that when this war is about to begin the British Government will neither sit at home idling nor will the Turkish Government hesitate, nor will the Afghans lose heart. Afghanistán and India will show Russia her grave."

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of 3rd June writes:—"The views of Lord Northbrook which Lord Lytton is sure to disapprove first will be those in respect of Yarkand, regarding which the late Viceroy earned so much success and fame, and in which he considered the glory of his administration to consist, and such is really the case. From the beginning of British rule here such intercourse and friendship with Yarkand was never heard of as Lord Northbrook brought about. The boundary of the Panjáb was considered to extend as far only as Kashmír, but since the Yarkand question was settled, it may now be said to reach as far as the northern limit of Yarkand. Although the Amír of Yarkand also made some advances of friendship at first, still Government has expended several lakhs of rupees in its relations with him, and it would be very expensive to have an Agent at his capital. Lord Lytton, however, has decided against having one; and though his decision, on grounds of scarcity of funds, might appear plausible, still his excuses are very poor, and will, on reflection, be found to be false economy.

"The Russians have extended their boundary as far as Yarkand, and have made it contiguous with that of the British. At a time therefore when Russian ambition is unchecked, and its desire for new possessions daily increasing, the removal of the Agent was ill-advised. The existence of a Yarkand ambassador in India was also one of Lord Lytton's reasons for this step, in addition to the fact that he had an envoy at Constantinople: he did not see why he should have an Agent in such a small country as Yarkand, at so great an

annual outlay. We consider this, however, a great mistake, and think it ought to be rectified. Every one knows that the Amír of Yarkand, by reason of his religion, is very friendly with the Sultán of Turkey, who is likewise on amicable terms with England; but in our opinion no reliance ought to be placed on this, for the Amír of Yarkand has got all he wanted, *viz.*, coin and *khutbá*, and it would not be surprising if he deserted the Sultán now. The Amír is not a hereditary prince, but a usurper who still longs for territorial aggrandisement, and desires to possess the whole or a part of China, which has made the Chinese his enemies. If the Atáliq Ghází enters into a treaty with Russia, and gets one of their agents to come and live in his country, in order that Russia might remain neutral when Yarkand advances upon China, there would be a likelihood of estrangement between Yarkand and England, resulting in a dead loss of all the trouble and money expended. Commercial relations would turn out very disappointing, and all this would come about by removing the Agent from Yarkand. The dread which Russia has of us would diminish; she would misconstrue all our plans, and believe that the English had left her the field undisputed.

"The conditions relating to Central Asia are well known throughout the world, and every one knows that Central Asians are slow to fulfil and ready to break promises. When they break a condition in one's presence, what compunction will they have not to do so in one's absence?

"We cannot understand why Lord Lytton has placed any reliance on the Yarkand Amír's treaties and conditions, and removed his Agent so summarily, nor can we imagine why he believes that Yarkand will fulfil her promises during his absence."

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of 3rd June says:—"It is rumoured in London that Captain Richard Burton is on his way to Cábul as Political Agent. The *World* says that, if this be true, it is an excellent arrangement, because the

appointment of an agent at Cábul will show very favourable results."

The *Social Science Congress Gazette* of 2nd June says:—"A person has arrived at Peshawar accredited with letters from Lord Lytton to the Amir of Cábul. The Commissioner has granted him a passport, but he cannot proceed to Cábul because the road is blockaded, and the Afridis would not allow him to pass. Let us see how long this wretchedness lasts."

FRONTIER.

The *Rahbár-i-Hind* of 30th May says:—"We believe that the Afridis are to be attacked, for the commissariat officers of Rawal Pindi and Peshawar are now purchasing camels and mules for the purpose."

The *Lauh-a-Mahfuz* of 2nd June writes:—"Government intends taking Beluchistan on account of the constant wars in that country, and thereby extending the boundary of India as far as Persia. This is an excellent intention, and great will be the future reward for Government, because thousands of God's creatures are slain here daily and numerous caravans plundered. The management of that country, however, will be a matter of difficulty, for though anything might be done on plain, level country, the same cannot be performed in mountainous tracts. No matter how severely the Beluchis are punished and slain, still, on the removal of British troops from their country, they will renew their depredations and begin murdering again."

ADMINISTRATIVE.

GENERAL.

The *Anánd Lahári* of 19th May says:—"We have a new illustration of the extravagance of Government. In summer the Governor-General visits Simla for change of air, and governs the country by wire from that place. We know that all his and his councillors' expenses are paid from Imperial

sources. The Governor of Madras goes to the Neilgherries, and is accompanied by his Secretary and Councillors. Hitherto these people received extravagant sums for expenses, but Government has now fixed their allowances."

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of 3rd June says:—"The opinion of the Prince of Wales and his suite regarding the spread of Christianity in India is very correct, because those who have not where to lay their heads place themselves under the protection of missionaries and fare well. Under such circumstances what is there to prevent the spread of the religion?"

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of 3rd June quotes:—"We are glad to hear that it is proposed to amalgamate the district and railway police, for we believe that much good will result from it, and the complaints that used to be made against the railway police will cease."

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of 26th May writes:—"Examination of teachers. Men who have served Government for years and with zeal, who hold certificates of approval and merit, whose schools have always received praise, and who are entitled to pensions for long service, are now suddenly called upon to pass an examination. All their past services have been forgotten, and we regret to say the good sought by this measure will never result Why do not the educational officers look to this? The only result will be that they must lose certain good and deserving men."

THE PRESS.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of 27th May writes:—"We have six faults to find with vernacular newspapers:—

"1.—Their writings are void of politeness, and serve as examples of rudeness to the country. 2.—The style of their writing against Government is such as to make one believe Government was scattering impurity throughout the country.

3.—The language adopted for conveying the pleasure of Government to the people and the wishes of the people to Government is so exaggerated that it loses all its force. 4.—They do not behave with justice towards the people. 5.—When they disagree with other native papers and begin to argue, all politeness and refinement are at an end. As obscene language is prohibited by Acts of legislature, they avoid the law with their *double entendre*, and thereby accustom people to the use of double meaning expressions. 6.—Any news which they procure is untrustworthy, for it generally turns out to be untrue when enquired into.

"The present disorganized state of native newspapers is due either to the precipitance or indifference of Government, that ought to have waited until English education had brought about three things in the country, viz., the disappearance of the abject reliance of natives, the knowledge of self-government, and the ability in natives to conduct newspapers."

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Social Science Congress Gazette* of 26th May hears:—"An Englishman, one of the judicial officers of Agra, goes about the streets in disguise every night enquiring into the condition of the people. Since this has become known the police are vigilant and on the alert. We hope that through the kindness of this gentleman all oppressors will stay their hands."

The *Khair Khwah-i-Hindustán* of 27th May writes:—"A correspondent from Gujránwála says that the passengers by the Northern State Railway alight from the carriages weeping and wailing, because, notwithstanding the small carriages and the oppressive heat, more than 50 persons are made to occupy one carriage; and besides this, the arrangements for supplying water to thirsty passengers are very defective.

"*Opinion.*—Government used to interfere with Railway Companies in such matters before, but now "there is darkness

under the lamp.' In this respect Government has outstripped the Companies even."

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of 27th May says:—"We know that the complaints of the zemindars of Gurdáspur regarding the scarcity of the supply of canal water are well-founded, and if the Panjáb Government wishes to do justice to the people of Gurdáspur, it will, on hearing of this, attend to the wants of the poor zemindars, for in some places there is no water at all."

The *Anjumán-i-Hind* of 27th May calls attention to the dacoities in Oudh.

The *Urdú Akhbár* (Akola) of 27th May draws attention to the indifference of the municipal committee at Akola to sanitary arrangements.

The *Benares Akhbár* of 25th May writes:—"A correspondent informs us that 'a Native Christian' went to draw water from a well in Moradabad, and on certain banyas preventing him they began abusing one another. Each of the banyas was fined Rs. 2 and sentenced to a year's imprisonment."

"*Opinion.*—Oh! my brethren, if you wish to do well, put aside all caste prejudices, but if you will follow the tenets of your religion the prison door is wide open for you."

The *Anand Lahari* of 26th May says:—"We learn from the *Amratbazar Patrika* that the Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Kacharbhan ordered his peon to take his Court pleader by the ear and turn him out of kutcherry. It is said that the pleader petitioned the Chief Commissioner, but received no reply. We do not know why he was taken by the ear?"

The *Akhbár Alám* of 1st June writes:—"Colonel James, Deputy Commissioner in the Central Provinces, has forbidden the police in his district to exercise too much adroitness in apprehending people in a state of drunkenness, because the Commissioner of Excise commented unfavourably on the

spread of drunkenness in his district last year. Consequently, the police have refrained from taking up any intoxicated people, even though they saw them drunk."

"*Opinion.*—Colonel James, whose business it is to perform his duty satisfactorily, has persuaded the police to take no notice of cognizable cases, and has therefore rendered himself liable to summary dismissal. It would not be improper to inflict still greater punishment on him. We ask if an officer, who is bound to punish the police for dereliction of duty, instead of concealing offences himself, and who ought to instruct them in suppressing vice, is fit to retain his appointment?"

The *Khair Khwáh Álám* of 2nd June complains against the Sultánpur post-office in the Kapurthála State:—"We do not know what use this post-office is, when there are no stamps to be had in it. The sub-deputy postmaster ought to be instructed to remain in his office, for he is always absent and the office closed. He ought also to receive money for expenses, for he is always moving about begging paper from the tahsíl and thána: this post-office does not seem to possess ink and pens. Inspecting officers ought to make themselves acquainted with the state of this institution, as the Panjáb Government has gone to considerable expense in establishing it."

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Hindustán* of 3rd June is prepared to prove the following inconveniences to exist in the railway between Amritsar and Lahore:—"1*st*, defective arrangements in respect of water, owing to the indifference of railway servants; 2*nd*, the want of closets in third-class carriages; 3*rd*, the absence of pankhas for poor passengers in third-class carriages; 4*th*, the very early closing of the ticket office, in consequence of which many travellers have to return home for want of tickets; 5*th*, the refusal to allow natives on the platform, where the Company has placed benches for their comfort; 6*th*, the exercise of undue authority by station-masters. We ask if the Railway Company has

cleared itself of debt and become wealthy that it thus distresses passengers, regardless of their feelings."

The *Lawrence Gazette* of 30th May reports the murder of a dâk-runner, conveying the letter-bag between Bareilly and Budaun, and the plunder of the bag.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of 4th June reports constant dacoities between Bairamghát and Baraich, and suggests the posting of mounted constables along the road, every six miles apart, for patrolling purposes.

The *Urdu Akhbár* (Akola) of 27th May writes:—"There is great distress in Akola for want of water, and as public money is laid out extensively, it is only proper that the Department Public Works should build a tank from which water could be conveyed all over the city by means of pipes. There is every hope of Government realizing this amount back again."

The *Sholá Tár* of 6th June writes:—"We hear that thefts at Cawnpore are numerous, and that the police are busy making inquiry, but they can find no clue to the thieves and missing property. Not only is this the case at Cawnpore, but at other stations as well."

PRIVATE McGRATH'S CASE.

The *Najum-ul-Akhbár* of 1st June writes:—"The murder of these three innocent natives was proved; but on the 27th May, after the proceedings closed, the Chief Justice, sharing the opinion of the assessors, released the soldier on grounds of insanity. We predicted this decision, and beg again to inform our just Government that this malady has become very common among soldiers, and that not to check it is a matter of great regret and uneasiness to us."

ALIGARH "COURT'S LEG" CASE.

The *Benares Akhbár* of 18th May says with reference to the "leg case":—"It is very remarkable that the Assistant does not know the ways and manners of natives, for in

this country to hold the foot and make supplication is a sign of abject submission. We ought to avoid being punished by this Assistant Magistrate, but how are we to make known our grievances to our rulers?"

THE SULTAN'S DEPOSITION.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of 3rd June writes regarding the deposition of the Sultán of Turkey:—"Times are constantly changing; all the nations of Europe congratulated Her Majesty last May on the assumption of the title 'Empress,' and during the very same month by the withdrawal of their friendly hand the Sultán was deposed."

The *Dabdába-i-Sikandári* of 5th June says:—"We will not believe the report that the Sultán has been deposed until it is confirmed by Turkish papers. Perhaps the Sultán of Muscat is meant, for there was a difference between him and Abdul Azíz, resulting in the abdication of the former, and the assumption by the latter of the government of Muscat."

The *Oudh Akhbár* of 7th June says:—"The deposition of the Sultán of Turkey will be long remembered by all, because he was the head of the Muhammadan world. The act of dethronement was carried out with the greatest skill and determination, so much so that there was not even the slightest fear of a disturbance: not a single country in Europe could have achieved such a feat.

"His extravagance and habits of luxury were bywords, and his debts were daily increasing: foreign monarchs held him in check, and deposed him at the same time. The Government was weakened, and subjects raised the standard of revolt; all faith in him was lost throughout Europe, and the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina was protracted; outsiders wondered what became of all the money he borrowed; since the beginning of the war all Europe laughed, and said that Turkish valour had fled. It was well therefore that his ministers dethroned him, for had a foreign power done so there would assuredly

have been much bloodshed. We hope to hear that all the natives of this world will approve this measure.

"Some people seem to think that the civil war in Turkey will come to a close now, but we think differently: because the conditions demanded by the insurgents will never be acceded to, for fear the honour of the nation should be compromised. We believe war will gain ground, though we hope to see Turkey recover once more from the disgrace into which she has fallen by the steady attention of the new Sultán to state affairs.

"The letter of abdication which Abdul Azíz sent Murad Effendi, whether written of his own accord or under compulsion, shows the ex-Sultán's good sense, and we can at least conjecture from it his admission of just treatment at the hands of his people."

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

Name.	Date.
	1876.
Anjuman-i-Panjáb, ...	January 7th
Anwar-ul-Akhbár, ...	„ 10th
Dabdabá Sikandari, ...	„ 10th
Benares Akhbár, ...	„ 13th
Aligarh Institute Gazette, ...	„ 21st
Anand Lahari, ...	„ 21st
Ditto, ...	„ 28th
Albert Gazette, ...	„ 28th
Panjábi Akhbár, ...	„ 29th
Albert Gazette, ...	February 14th
Khair Khwáh, Oudh, ...	„ 20th
Anwar-ul-Akhbar, ...	March 20th
Akhbár-i-Am, ...	April 12th
Núr-ul-Absár, ...	„ 15th
Anwar-ul-Akhbar, ...	„ 20th
Malwa Akhbár, ...	May 17th
Benares Akhbár, ...	„ 18th
Anand Lahari, ...	„ 19th
Urdú Akhbár (Akola), ...	„ 20th
Márwár Gazette, ...	„ 22nd
Vrit Dhárá, ...	„ 22nd
Kavi Vachan Sudha, ...	„ 22nd
Rafah-a-Am, ...	„ 24th
Kayasth Samachár, ...	„ 24th
Málwá Akhbár, ...	„ 24th
Akhbár-i-'Alam, ...	„ 25th
Nyer-a-Akhbár, ...	„ 25th
Benares Akhbár, ...	„ 25th
Mayo Memorial Gazette, ...	„ 25th
Albert Gazette, ...	„ 26th
Aligarh Institute Gazette, ...	„ 26th
Social Science Congress Gazette, ...	„ 26th
Lauh-i-Mahfúz, ...	„ 26th
Adib-i-'Alam, ...	„ 26th
Anjuman-i-Panjáb, ...	„ 26th
Anand Lahari, ...	„ 26th
Urdu Akhbár (Akola), ...	„ 27th
Koh-i-Núr, ...	„ 27th
Khair Khwáh-i-Hindustán, ...	„ 27th
Panjábi Akhbár, ...	„ 27th
Rahbar-i-Hind, ...	„ 27th
Tohfah-i-Kashmir, ...	„ 27th
Urdu Akhbár (Akola), ...	„ 27th
Anjuman-i-Hind, ...	„ 27th
Vakil-i-Hindustán, ...	„ 27th
Lytton Gazette, ...	„ 28th
Oudh Akhbár, ...	„ 28th
Lama-i-Núr, ...	„ 28th
Akmál-ul-Akhbár, ...	„ 28th
Gwalior Gazette, ...	„ 28th
Vrit Dhárá, ...	„ 29th

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	DATE.	
	1876.	
Sadiq-ul-Akhbár, ...	May	29th
Karnamah, ...	,,	29th
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T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces.